THE FALL RIVER STRIKERS.

Fifteen Thousand Operatives Taking a Summer Vacation.

THE GROCERS REFUSE CREDIT.

A Midnight Raid on a Potato Field---Will

Bread Riots Follow?

FALL RIVER, Mass., August 9, 1875. The manufacturing operatives of Fall River find them elves to-day in a sad and deplorable condition, and, what is still worse, the misfortune which has come upon them threatens to become more painful in all its aspects before amicable relations are restored between themselves and the manufacturing corporations. Indeed, it is doubtful if ever, in any of the manufacturing districts of England, the conflict between employers and employes has been more mutually disastrous than is promised by the troubles now existing in this city. It is a fact, whatever the cause, that there have always been more disturbances of this kind here than in all the rest of the sachusetts and New England manufacturing districts combined. Whenever there are striking troubles in Fall River everything is serene and prosperous among the manufacturers and their operatives in other sections of New England. Even the example and importunities of the Fall River workingmen and workingwomen fail to excite either the co-operation or sympathy of the mill operatives in such cities as Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester. Formerly when strikes have occurred here they have been at times when the manufacturers could not well afford to suspend, and naturally the operatives gained their point. Their method of carrying on the strike was usually shrewd, for instead of a general turnout in all the mills the strike would be confined to only a few, and the operatives in the mills where there was no strike would contribute to the support of the strikers. By this means the mills which had to suspend were belping competing mills, in consequence of failing to keep the market supplied, and therefore it was ruinous for them to do otherwise than to submit to the demands of the operatives. This was the case here last spring, as well as on the occasion of former strikes. BUT NOW THINGS ARE DIFFERENT.

anufacturers themselves have formed a combination, and in the present state of business they are about as willing to remain idle as to continue the work of production. The operatives did not count on a movement of this character on the part of the corporations when they resisted the ten per cent reduction, but probably thought they could bring them to terms as formerly. Unfortunately for the employes, however, they will find that the manufacturers are determined to enforce the ten per cent reduction, and there are a number of them who do not care to resume at present, even on that basis. There are many

PEATURES OF THE STRIKE which are not generally understood by the public. In fact, it may be said that many of the published accounts concerning it have been colored either in the interest of the manufacturers or the strikers. I have conversed freely with numerous representative men of both in-terests, and it is painful to make a record of the conclusion arrived at. Whatever of justice there may have been in former demands of the operatives, it is clear that in this case they have been as unreasonable as they have been unwise. This, I may add, is the current opinion of the general community, and not a few of the irresponsible and more intelligent employés concur in the same views. It is well known that in times of business depression no branch of industry is more sensitive than the manufacture of fabrics which enter into the making of clothing. Wearing apparel is generally the first item booked for economy on the approach of hard times. That the times have been very hard for many first item booked for economy on the approach of hard times. That the times have been very hard for many months is a fact not necessary to dwell upon, and, therefore, it is not strange that cotton and woellen goods have necumulated in the country manufactories and warehouses, as well as in the city jobbing houses. It was on account of this state of affairs and consequent reduction in the price of goods that the directors of the various mills decided upon a ten per cent reduction. At the time of this reduction, it was also ordered that the rents in the corporation tenements be reduced ten per cent, and, of course, a similar reduction will follow on the part of outside owners of tenements. This fact, it may be added, is generally overlooked and ignored by the operatives when discussing their grievances. When a reduction of wages was ordered mass meetings were called to decide what action should be taken. It should be explained here that these meetings and the action taken do not reflect the sentiments or feelings of the majority of the Fall River operatives. They were simply the work of A FEW LOAFEMS AND DEMAGOGUES, as will be shown presently. They resulted, however, in arousing a spirit of resistance among the unfortunate operatives, just sufficient to bring about this pending svil and threatened ruin. It is well known that any tlass of people are likely to be momentarily carried may under the influence of men who profess to sympathize with them in a real or imaginary wrong, and thus it was that these unfortunate mill operatives became the dupes of a few superannuated loafers and labor reform agitators—men who have rarely earned a living by honest

of a few superannuated loafers and labor reform agitators—men who have rarely earned a living by honest work, but subsist upon the contributions of the legiti-mate workingmen and workingwomen, and who would starve to death if it were not for these feuds which they

work, but subsist upon the contributions of the legitimate workingmen and workingwomen, and who would starve to death if it were not for these feuds which they stir up periodically between employers and employes. It was a few such characters as these, and not the operatives themselves, who called and managed the meetings which have resulted in throwing

FIFTEEN THOUSAND FROPLE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

This, too, in a city of only 43,000 inhabitants. A little reflection will demonstrate that the situation is, indeed, a very grave one, and in view of the fact that the mill owners will not relent, it is reasonable to anticipate suffering and trouble in the immediate future. These champion vagrants counselled the operatives to resist the reduction, and defined the strike which they arged as a vacation. "Take a recreation of thirty days," they proclaimed, "and you can bring these grinding capitalists to your terms. It will reduce the quantity of print cloths in the market, and, as a natural consequence, enhance the price." This was the basis of all the arguments used at the meetings by the unprincipled leaders, and while a majority of the operatives dissent from them they found sufficient followers to imagurate a war with the manufacturers. When the day of a general reduction arrived many of the corporations had an abundance of help to continue operations, but the non-appearance of operatives at some of the other mills forced a closing of doors in accordance with the compact entered into by the manufacturers. When the day of a general reduction of the mill accord and the proposed reduction. The action of the other actions of the other who were influenced by the demagogues and labor agitators have brought idleness and want upon thousands of others who were willing to submit to the proposed reduction. The action of the mill cowners in making the innocent suffer for the guilty may be questioned; but they answer that they have been governed by the operatives too long, and they now propose to manage their own business in thei

page there has been no increase in the price of their products.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE DEMAGOGUES. It was more with the view of fully realizing the baseness of one of these vagrants than for the purpose of obtaining information that I allowed myself to converse with him. He was, of course, very fluent in language, and maintained that the manufacturers would have to successful. He could furnish no reasons for this statement except that heretofore the strikers had been successful. The local press, he said, had been very unfair, and he hoped that the operatives would receive justice through the Herald, to guide your correspondent, he handed him a copy of a labor pager, which is published here in the apparent interest of the operatives, but really in the interest of such chronic vagrants and loafers as the one with whom I was at the moment conversing. The leading editorial in the publication was abusive of the corporations, and an appeal to the operatives to hold out until they were triumphant, and the balance of the paper was largely filled up with the incendiary speeches which had been made at the meetings held a few days before. Altogether the contents of the journal showed that its sickly existence is only prolonged by occasional disturbances. Ike the unfortunate one in this city, and more than one of the prominent citizens of Fall River attribute this whole trouble—this calamity, it may be called—to the perticious influence exerted by it and its followers over a few of the misguided operatives.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS SAY.

I called upon several manufacturers and found that the story of one was the story of all. They are determined to maintain their position and settle forever the principle that their business is not to be at the mercy of the help. One strong argument of the strikers is that in the manufacturing towns in Rhode Island, only a few miles away, there has been no reduction for the same kind of labor as in Fall River. The mill owners angwer this by explaining the experiment of a ten hour law in Massachusetts, whereas in Rhode Island the operative work twelve and thirteen hours, or as long as they please.

please.

THE UNPORTUNATE OPERATIVES.

I also talked with many of the operatives, and nearly all of them deprecate and disclaim any connection with the strike. They say that the majority of their number were opposed to it, and the story is sustained by the fact that on the day the reduction was to commence the most of them were ready to go to work. They are very bitter in their denunciations of the base instigators of the movement heretofore described, and some of them even hint at possible demonstrations of revenge.

ACTION OF THE GROCKRY AND PROVISION DEALERS.

A combination entered into by the grocery and provision dealers, to refuse credit to the operatives, will result in much suffering unless the city authorities come to the rescue. In conversation with a prominent mem-

ber of the municipal government, I learned that it is not the policy to allow actual starvation, but charity will be dispensed very sparingly. The feeling of the community is so decidedly against the operatives that they will resist all measures for rollef that are not absolutely called for in the light of humanity. The action of the grocery and provision dealers, in refusing credit, will be speedily felt, for the available funds of most of the employes must be nearly exhausted. The expenditures per week for groceries and provisions by the operatives have averaged about \$100,000, and the absence of this usual flow of currency is being seriously felt in all branches of trade.

this usual flow of currency is being seriously felt in all branches of trade.

ARID ON A POTATO FIRLD.

One night last week a party of about thirty of the male operatives raised a potato field in the suburbs, and each one carried away a well filled bag of the vegetables. A multiplicity of affairs of this kind are feared, and consequently the farmers in the vicinity are not in a very enviable frame of mind. This is the only instance of lawlessness yet; but an outbreak is reasonably feared unless the situation is changed.

ANDENDIARY BULLETIN.

"The Catechism of the Work People of Fall River" is the heading of a document which has been circulated privately during the last few days. It begins:—

Q. What is thy name? A. Slave of oppression. In its list of ten commandments the second is:—"Thou shalt not labor for thine own welfare, nor suppose that thou art not in my power, for I will watch thee with a jealous eye and will visit thy sins by turning thee away from the mill and out of the tenement."

STATETICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF FALL MIVER.

The following late and authoritative statistics of Fall River will give some idea of the extent of the cotton manufacturing interests:—

[Yards ef]

Corporation.	Yards of Cloth manufac'd per annum		Monthly Pay Roll.
American Linen Company	21,000,000	1,100	\$27,000
Annawan Manufactory	2,150,000	140	3,500
Barnard Manufacturing Co	9,000,000	390	13,000
Border City Mills	20,000,000	900	25,000
Chace Mills	12,000,000	-450	15,000
Crescent Mills	5,000,000	350	13,000
Davol Mills	5,000,000	425	12,500
Durfee Mills	23,000,000	950	33,000
Fall River Manufactory	7,250,000	330	9,000
Fall River Print Works	3,750,000	175	5,500
Flint Mills	12,000,000	500	14,000
Granite Mills	22,500,000	900	25,000
King Philip Mills	5,500,000	390	13,000
Massasoit Mills	3,750,000	175	5,500
Mechanics' Mills	15,000,000	600	20,000
Merchants' Manufactur'g Co.	23,000,000	925	30,000
Metacomet Mill	6,250,000	325	9,000
Montaup Mills	3,000,000	250	6,000
Mount Hope Mills	1,225,000	160	4,000
Narragansett Mills	8,250,000	350	10,500
Osborn Mills	10,000,000	375	13,000
Pocasset Manufacturing Co	7,000,000	475	15,000
Richard Borden M'f'g Co	12,000,000	450	16,000
Robeson Mills	3,750,000	175	5,500
Sagamore Mills	10,000,000	400	13,500
Shove Mills	10,500,000	475	14,500
Slade Mills	10,000,000		12,000
Stafford Mills	10,000,000	375	12,000
Tecumseh Mills	11,000,000	450	15,000
Troy C. and W. Manufactory.	10,250,000	425	14,500
Union Mill Company	12,000,000		16,000
Wampanoag Mills	8,250,000	325	10,000
Weetamoe Mills	9,750,000	425	10,500
Total	333, 125, 000	15,000	461,000

THE CRISPINS' STRIKE.

THE BOSSES FIRM AND THE MEN DETERMINED-

THE EXISTENCE OF THE TRADE SOCIETY THE CAUSE OF CONTENTION.

The strike among the Crispins is daily spreading, and it is feared that in a few days the whole number will be on strike. The consolidation of the "cutters" and "bottomers" will be effected speedily, and then a general strike will ensue. The "cutters" formerly be longed to the general St. Crispin organization; but a slight difference in opinion between them and the "bottomers" occurred, and since then the "cutters" have had an organization of their own. It is very well known that the "cutters" are a small sect, and therefore they desire to consolidate with the "bottoms" and shoemakers gen-

to consolidate with the "bottoms" and shoemakers generally. The result will be that all the men belonging to the Crispin's Society will be called from work and A GENERAL STREE WILL PREVAIL.

The question among the men at present is not so much a question of wages as it is the recognition of their council and organization. Many of the men are ready to swear that they have been offered \$30 per week if they will return individually to their old work.

A further reduction in the staffs of two or three shoe manufacturers was made yesterday. Messrs. Weil Brothers, of No. 80 Warren street, discharged their "cutters," and, in fact, nearly everybody employed in their shops. The irm claims that the shoe business has been very dull for some time. It has still in its employ about fifty girls, who will be discharged to-morrow or Thursday, as soon as the stock is finished and in salable condition.

J. Kaliske & Co.'s establishment at No. 52 Warren

ble condition.

J. Kaliske & Co.'s establishment at No. 52 Warren J. Kaliske & Co.'s establishment at No. 52 Warren street was found yesterday in a dormant condition. Mr. Kaliske said that thirty men had left him on Saturday after they had been paid off. The only trouble he had with the men was that he had one man who worked the McKay stitching machine. This man wanted his wages raised; the firm would not consent to raise them and discharged him. The other men in the shop asked for his reinstatement, which was refused, and thereupon every man left work and the shop is entirely deserted. Mr. Kaliske is willing to take his old men back, if they want work, but he will not re-engage the man who is the author of all the trouble. He says that the high prices demanded by the men will drive the entire trade from this city.

this city.

A visit was next pald to J. Parsons & Son, of No. 49
Warren street. This is another shop in which work
ccased yesterday on account of the strike. Mr. Parsons
said that he employed from twenty to thirty men, and
recently a committee waited upon him, asking for an

said that he employed from twenty to thirty men, and recensly a committee waited upon him, asking for an increase of one and a half cents per pair. He was willing to accede to this, but the men said that THEM COUNCIL WOULD SETTLE THE MATTER.

Mr. Parsons refused to receive the council, as he wished to settle his affairs with his own men. Then the strike was ordered and the men left, leaving all their work in an unfinished condition.

at the corner of Church and Warren streets, the work was going on as usual. There was, however, a slight difference between the firm and the men regarding the prices paid for boys' and youthe' shoes, and misses' and children's shoes. An amicable arrangement will be effected in a day or so.

children's glocs. An amendo arrangement with the effected in a day or so.

THE MEN ON STRIKE

now number over 100, and daily accessions are made to their ranks. They claim that all their employers are pledged together to break up their society, so that now the real question is not so much that of labor as it is of the existence of the St. Crispin Society.

A meeting will be held this evening at No. 100 Chatham street, at which a number of the employers or their representatives will be present. If the consolidation of the "cutters" and "bottomers" should be effected, then, as is fully expected, all the Crispins in this city will be placed on strike.

THE BROWN STONE RUBBERS' STRIKE.

A largely attended special meeting of Branch No. 2, Brown Stone Rubbers' Association, was held last evening at Central Hall, East Forty-seventh street. The meeting was secret, but after adjournment the chairman stated the object was to take action on a decrease

stated the object was to take action on a decrease of wages decided by some employers recently. The standard rate was \$2.50 a day, which was agreed to last April by the "bosses." Since then some ten shops have reduced it fifty cents, and some twenty-live cents. To remedy this evil the meeting determined on a strike in such shops as would not return to the standard. A committee was appointed to visit the delinquent shops this merning and order a general strike in such as would not consent to return to the old wages. the old wages.

BENEVOLENCE.

THE AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE

SUFFERERS FROM FLOODS IN FRANCE. The subscriptions of the French residents, under the uspices of the Société Française de Bienfaisance of this city, in aid of the victims of the inundations in France, are steadily increasing. M. Brossard, the Treasurer, yesterday made a new transfer of \$1,057 75, the amount received during the past three days. This makes, with the previous remittances, a

\$1,057.75, the amount received during the past three days. This makes, with the previous remittances, a total of \$14,039.50.

The Counté-des Meridianaux, composed of natives of the inundated district, has made an additional remittance to Toulouse, amounting to 2,000f. A despatch from San Francisco states that the subscriptions there in aid of the sufferers on the Rhone has reached the sum of \$10,810.90. In Chicago collections directed by the French Vice-Consul yielded the sum of \$1,433, and an additional sum of 1,000f, was raised by a committee of French vesidents and forwarded to Fresident MacMahon. A despatch from New Orleans states that the collections in Louisiana in aid of the sufferers will amount to over \$5,000.

EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

A number of percussion caps exploded yesterday afteron in the ammunition manufactory No. 444 Carroll street, Brooklyn, which shattered several windows and caused considerable alarm in the neighborhood. Marcaused considerable name in the eyears, who was en-gaged in filling the caps, was severely burned about the face and arms. She was taken to her home at Third avenue and Sackett street by Roundsman Carney, of the

A WHISKEY SEIZURE.

At a late hour on Saturday night an officer of Long Island City discovered three men conveying a quantity of whiskey, in demijohns, into the saloon of John Slavin, on Ferry street, near Front. The officer concealed himself and waited until operations were concluded. A descent was made upon the place yesterday morning by the police and the whisky taken possession of. Slavin asserts that he was unaware that it was contrabant whiskey, and that he bought it from parties who claimed to be assents of a New York house,

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

MAYOR WICKHAM INTRODUCES RESOLUTIONS AND ATTRIBUTES THEM TO THE COMPTROLLER.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, Mayor Wickham After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the Mayor asked the Comptroller if he

had any resolutions to offer or business to suggest. The Comptroller said he had a formal resolution in opposed to the issue of these bonds he did not wish to be placed on record as offering the resolution.

The Mayor-On the statement of the Comptroller that it is necessary to issue these bonds, I offer the resolu-

Mr. Wheeler, Secretary, then read the resolution, but the amount of the bonds to be issued was left out. The Mayor asked the Comptroller how much he

wanted to pay these claims. The Comptroller replied that they were now about

The Mayor-Then the Secretary will put in that sum. The Comptroller-But before this work is through it may cost \$250,000. The Mayor-Then the Secretary will make this

amount a quarter of a million, and make a note that this was done on information received from the head of the Finance Department. The resolution was adopted. The Comptroller then presented a resolution for the

ssue of judgment bonds, which was also blank as far as the amount was concerned. The Mayor moved to insert the amount of \$10,000, but the Comptroller said \$75,000 was needed, and the Mayor

directed the Secretary to insert that amount and make a

received from the Comptroller. The resolution was then adopted.

A communication from the Police Department for the transfer of \$15,000 from the unexpended balance for 1874 for the Police Department to the appropriation for this year was laid over.

A resolution was adopted transferring \$75,000 from the unexpended balances of the appropriation for the Board of Education for 1874 to that of this year to rebuild Grammar School No. 38, recently destroyed by fire.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis for the issue of A resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis for the Issue of \$150,000 Croton water main stock, but was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of \$100,000 City Park improvement fund stock.

Several communications from the departments asking for small transfers were received and fail over. As also the following communication from the Comptroller:—

Several communications from the departments asking for small transfers were received and laid over. As also the following communication from the Comptroller:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, 2
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 9, 1875. 5
TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATS AND APPORTIONMENT:—
Herewith I present a statement of taxed costs, under street opening proceedings, remaining unpid July 1, 1875, amounting to \$747,233 74. These street opening casee date back to 1870, and the taxed costs have remained unpuld on account of the exorbitant amount and unlawful character of many of the charges. These charges, though taxed by the Court, have been taxed contrary to law, as the Court in subsequent cases holds. This amount of \$747,233 74 is in addition to \$1,310,639 82 for similar purposes, paid since 1867, but not by the present Comptroller, making a total of \$2,082,983 59; not, it will be seen, for land taken, but for the mere costs of the proceedings to take them.

I have respectedly and urgently applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a very small appropriation, which would enable use to employ counsel to protect the rights and inserests of the city askinst these monstrous and anyones in the city of New York." passed April 24, 1862. This law fixes the compensation of the Commissioners in street opening proceedings, and otherwise provides for the regulation of the charges or expenses to be allowed by the Supreme Court. The provisions of the law have been, in my judgment, violated in the apening of the law have been, in my judgment, violated in the tax action of these costs.

Section 9 of the art above cited authorizes the Comptroller to employ connsel to protect the rights and interests of the city. It is as follows:—

"Whenever in any proceeding to take lands for extending, altering or opening any street, avenue, public places, square or park in said city, the rights or interests of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the said city, shall, in the higher and interests of the said rights an different ma

The Board then adjourned sine die.

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

The following is the report of the City Chamberlain for the week ending on Saturday :-reipts......ance, August 7......

THE FIREMEN'S PAY.

At last the firemen are to be paid their salaries for the month of July, the Mayor having yesterday signed the necessary labor entailed upon him by the Comptroller, as will be seen by the appended letter:—

EXECUTIVE DEFARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW YORK, August 9, 1875.

Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller, &c.;—

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, &c.—
Sig.—I herewith return to you the several warrants for the individual fremen for the pay due them for the menth of July. There are now no warrants for the Fire Department remaining before me for counter-signature. The fremen should be paid as they heretofore have been since I came in office, and as the law provides and intends that they shall be—by company warrants drawn upon company pay rolls—not by the cumbersome and unnecessary method of individual warrants, which you have recently adopted after having once abandoned it. I have counter-signed these warrants, notwithstanding the objections to such a course which I have heretofore expressed and still entertain, and I have done so simply because, as matters now are, I am unwilling longer to leave anything undone which I can do to relieve the distress which your course with regard to such matters has already brought upon the fremen themselves and upon their dependent families, and which, if continued, must demoralize the men and impair the efficiency of the force and so endanger the safety of the city. Very respectfully,

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon relative to submitting to the Corporation Counsel certain legal points. Whether the Commissioners anticipated a change in the Board or not could not be ascertained, but they were evidently startled when they were informed that Mr. E. Delafield Smith had been removed by the Governor. They re-fused all information to reporters.

THE OLD KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

To the Edger of the Herald:—

I understand that there is an effort being made at the present time to have the Kingsbridge road macadamized in the same way as the Grand Boulevard and the St. Nicholas avenue. But from the repeated interviews I have had with the property owners on the line of the Kingsbridge road I know that they are utterly opposed to any plan other than, or that differs materially from, that of the Tenth avenue, the centre roadway of which is a soft surface, the sides being macadamized for heavy

the money it costs to build a road like the St. Nicholas avenue.

I may also state that there is a strong desire on the part of the property owners to have the work done by contract and with all possible despatch.

Most citizens are familiar with the history of the old Kingsbridge road, and every traveller admits that it has beauties of scenery seldom if ever enjoyed within so easy reach of a great city. One need not go to the White Mountains or to any other well known resort in seeking for scenery while here, in our very suburbs, it can be found in all its wild and rugged grandeur. The history of this road is dear to every old citizen, and it is only proper that its associations should be gnarded and watched over, and to do this I would suggest the best way is to make it, as it naturally is, the grand drive of the metropolis, a road running direct from the Battery to Yenkers.

Were it completed, as it ought to be, the people would have an avenue for pleasure of which they might be justly proud.

H. B. PERKINS.

CRUSHED BY A TREE.

A FATAL LEAP BY A SON TO SAVE HIS FATHER'S LIFE.

Post Jenvis, August 9, 1875. Ira Wood, a prominent lumberman of Delaware county, lost his life on Friday while saving that of his aged father. Mr. Wood had gone into the woods near his resi dence in Harvard to cut down some trees. His father, seventy years of age, accompanied him. Mr. Wood had chopped into a tree until it was ready to fall, when he saw that his father was standing directly where it would strike him. Mr. Wood shouted at the old gentleman, but he being deaf did not hear the cry. Another second and he would have been crushed beneath the faling tree; but the son leaped toward the father, and quickly pushed him to one side, himself receiving the death-olow from the tree. He was about forty years old, and leaves a large family, seventy years of age, accompanied him. Mr. Wood had

TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

WIFE MURDER IN A NEVINS STREET TENEMENT-THE LATEST SACRIFICE TO RUM.

The sixth wife murder that has occurred in Brooklyr during the past year was brought to the notice of the Tenth precinct police yesterday afternoon, and the perpetrator of the crime was arrested soon after the death of his victim. Both husband and wife were slaves to

was the rear room on the third floor of the frame tene ment house, No. 200 Nevins street, where, in a state of squalid misery, lived James B. Maxwell, a Scotchman thirty-six years of age, his wife Catharine, also a native of Scotland, aged thirty-five years, and their two children, one a boy of seven years and the other a little girl of twenty-one months. For several months Max well has gained a scanty livelihood by peddling tea. He has, however, seen better days. He lived in Scot land in 1865, and was a successful tradesman. Ultimately he became the possessor of £4,000, with which he went to Liverpool and established himself in the dry goods business. The sudden fall in values consequent upon the close of our civil war left him stranded on the shoals of bankruptcy; and, despondent and almost pen niless, he emigrated to this country. He found the outlook here very unpromising. His wife and little ones were often on the verge of starvation, notwithstanding his efforts to support them by often working as a day laborer. Discouraged by a long series of misfortunes the husband and wife entered on the career of dissipa tion which has culminated in tragedy. They drank early and often; their children were neglected, and their home became more than ever the abode of wretchedness and poverty.

bome became more than ever the abode of wretchedness and poverty.

While drunk they would engage in violent quarrels, often coming to blows. The neighbors in the Nevins street house, where the Maxwells have resided but four months, say that they used the vilest language toward each other when they were under the influence of liquor, but were quiet and respectable in manner when sober. For the past week Maxwell has been on a spree. On Sanday siight he entered his apartment and shortly afterward the residents of the house heard an altereation in the room, followed by the noise of a scuffle. Knowing the character of the parties none of the tenants interfered, and the disturbance continued about ten minutes. Early yesterday morning Maxwell left the room and the house. About noon James McDonnell, a son of the landlord, passed the door of the apartment and saw Mrs. Maxwell sitting on a chair, meaning faintly. He returned at three o'clock in the afternoon, and found

THE WOMAN'S BOOY BRUISED AND LIFELESS On the floor. From the nature of her wounds, the crime must have been perpetrated in a brutal and atrocious manner. Her face was so bruised and swollen as to be almost unrecognizable. Her right arm was broken, doubled up and bound with a rude bandage. It is believed that some of her ribs were broken, though this could not be determined by a casual examination of her body.

The wretched abode presented a disgusting picture of

lieved that some of her ribs were broken, though this could not be determined by a casual examination of her body.

The wretched abode presented a disgusting picture of fifth and squalor. A tattered rag carpet, worn and torn, partly covered the floor; broken chairs and stools were strewn about, and the stove, with one of its legs broken off, was overturned, the soot and ashes being scattered about the room. The murdered woman lay near one of the windows. Her children stood near her, making the place resound with outerles. The remains were placed on the bed and afterward removed to the Morgue. The children were cared for by the neighbors. They are to be removed to an orphan asylum.

THE ARREST OF THE MURDERER. followed closely upon the finding of the body of his victim. McDonneli, who first became cognizant of the murder, notified officer Owens, who was on post in the vicinity of the occurrence. As the officer approached the house he saw Maxwell staggering past the corner of Union and Nevins streets. He immediately took him into custody, Maxwell offering no resistance. He was taken to the Bergen Street police station. When Captain Campbell informed him of the death of his wife, he expressed, in a maudlin manner, his sorrow and astonishment. He stoutly denied having killed her, saying that she was a drunkard, and that if she was dead she must have died from natural causes.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

The writer saw Maxwell at the station house and asked him if he had recently quarrelled with his wife.

"Yes," replied the accused, "I quarrelled with her last Monday. We were both drunk. She made me angry and then I knocked her over the stove, broke the leg off it and upset it on the floor. She wasn't much hurt, for she was able to walk about after that. I have been on a spree for a week."

"Do you remember all that curred during that time?"

hurt, for she was able to walk about after that. I have been on a spree for a week."
"Do you remember all that curred during that time?" asked the reporter.
"No, sir," was the reply. "I might have killed her, but I don't believe I did. But it was all on account of that cursed drink. I would talk to her about it; I would point to the children in their wretchedness; I would speak of the state of the house, but it had no effect. She would get me no food and no clean shirt, so I would go and get a glass of poisonous whiskey and lay down drunk. If she hadn't drank we would have got along all right, for she was perfect when she was sober. I struck her on Monday, but never since."

The wretched man here burst into tears and went back into his cell.
Coroner Simms will empanel a jury to-day and hold

Coroner Simms will empanel a jury to-day and hold the inquest to-morrow.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

HIS WIFE FOR THE POSSESSION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Yesterday having been set down for the hearing of the controversy between Charles K. Landis and his wife, who have been recently separated, in regard to the proper custody of their two children, in the Supreme Court of New Jewsey at Trenton, before Judge Reed, the principals, their lawyers and a few friends of each party were in attendance. The of July last, when a petition was presented by the coun sel of Mrs. Landis praying that a writ of habeas corpus might issue compelling Charles K. Landis to produce the children before the Court in order that their legal custody might be determined. Yesterday a return to the writ was made by the respondent. It was not read in open court, consequently the details were not divulged. Immediately after the writ was presented counsel for Mrs. Landis retired and a long conference. Subsequently Mr. Landis and two of his friends held a hurried and private conversation with his counsel, which resulted in Landis and his two

with his counsel, which resulted in Landis and his two friends suddenly leaving the court room. The import of this proceeding was understood to be the AVOIDANCE OF A PERISONAL CONFLICT between them and Mrs. Landis' friends, among whom was her brother. Captain Robert I. Meade, of the Unibed States Navy. This conflict would have occurred, it was surmised, had the Landis party remained in the court room or its neighborhood. Mr. Landis appeared to be laboring under much excitement yesterday, and, judging from his eccentric behavior while in the streets, the impression was conveyed that he meant fight. He approached a reporter and excitedly asked him, "Well, where are you going to now?" The reporter did not venture to make any reply to this query, but hastily withdrew. Mr. Landis' two friends were burly, muscular looking men, and, judging from their determined appearance, they were ready at any cost to defend their friend. Mr. Landis was also accompanied by his sister.

After the conference had ended between Mrs. Landis' counsel, Mr. Courtland Parker appeared and addressed the Court substantially as follows:—

The return has been read by me and it denies that the parties are living in a state of separation; that the sen-

The return has been read by me and it denies that the parties are living in a state of separation; that the separation spoken of by the statute, inder which the writ was brought, does not exist; that the statute itself is repealed that it enters upon a recital of troubles in married life. All gations of violence, ungovernableness of temper and disagreement are made. It describes the respondent as bearings.

agreement are made. It describes the respondent as bearing

A CHARACTER MADE UP OF PETTISH VIOLANCE,
but makes no charges of anything further, nor does it speak
of character. It alleges one instance of carelessness of the
welfare of the children—about Mrs. Landis going out
riding in a phaeton with the children and dropping one of
them off and sending him home. This is the general scope of
the answer. Under the circumstances these things are true.
But, said Mr. Parker, we stand on the statute. If the
etame is not repealed, then we, having set forth in our
pleading that there is a state of separation, should insist
that we are entitled to the custody of the children, therefore
we should continue to traverse the return. The return does
not specify the exception to the act. It does not make the
character or habits of the mother to be improper for the eatody of the children. Therefore, we submit that under the
statute we are entitled to the catody of the children during
the investigation. The case as made closs not produce the
state of things described in the exception.

Mr. Williamson addrossed the Court in reply in almost

state of things described in the exception.

Mr. Williamson addressed the Court in reply in almost inaudible tones. He was understood to say that Mrs. Landis was not a proper person to have custody of the children. She had left them to the mercy of Providence, and he contended that the father was the proper person to care for them.

The Court then suggested that the proper course for Mrs. Landis' counsel to take was to traverse the return. After a brief consultation Mr. Parker then said that they would require

After a brief consultation Mr. Parker then said that they would require

TIME TO TAKE EXCEPTIONS

and prepare the traverse. There should be an arrangement made for the taking of testimony before the Court. He suggested an adjournment of ten days.

The Court said that it had no time to devote to the taking of testimony.

the cours san that it had no time to devote to the taking of testimeny.

Mr. Parker said he preferred that testimony should be taken before the Court. If it was taken before a commissioner there would be no restraint, and all sorts of things would get in which would increase the acrimony of the discourse.

things would get in which would increase the acrimony of the dispute.

Ultimately the 20th of the present month was fixed for the presentation of the traverse. Afterward the testimony will be taken before a commissioner and arrangements made so that the case will be finally disposed of on the 20th of September.

Mrs. Landis was present during the proceedings. She was neatly attired and wore a downesst, troubled look. Her brother, Captain Meade, did not leave her side for a moment.

BROOKLYN BUILDING STATISTICS.

The Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors has prepared a report of the number of buildings erected in that city during the past year. The report shows that the number of new buildings is 1,740, the total value of which is \$3,517,300. On each house the assessed value is \$2,450.

CREEDMOOR.

THE SECOND BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD, AT

BIFLE PRACTICE. The following detachments from the Second brigade National Guard, reported at Creedmoor yesterday for

practice:-Fifth regiment, 148 men, from companies H, I and K, Captain Kloeber in command and Captain Brouer acting as Inspector. Of these, forty-two

were qualified at the second class target. Sixth regiment, twenty-two men from companies and C, Captain J. W. Hermes in command. Fifteen of the men were sent back to the second class butts.

Eighty-fourth regiment, sixty-three men form com-panies E and F, Captain Head in command; only thirty men quabiled at the second class targets.

Ninety-sixth regiment, forty-four men from c panies B and C, Captain Rodenburg in command; nir teen men qualified at the second class ranges. WHAT WAS DONE.

The troops were in undress uniform, and had one day's rations, with twenty-eight of ball cartridge. The detachments arrived on the ranges about half an hour behind time, so that practice did not begin until after eleven o'clock. Firing was finished at the 100 and 150 yards ranges (third class targets) by two o'clock, when the troops were dismissed for dinner. Practice was re sumed at the 300 wards butts soon after three o'clock and the shooting finished on the 400 yards ranges by a and the shooted the field as we was a samples by a quarter to six o'clorek.

Colonel Stanf, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, discharged the dutiessof field officer of the day; Captain C. E. Orvis, brigade inspector of rifle practice, superintended the firings, and Surgeon Schutt, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, was on the field as medical staff officer.

SCORES-OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT. Private O. Meyer. | 300 400 Private Kahrs. | 400 Captain Kloeber | 400 400 2 0 4 4-12 9-17 5-16 Sergeant Richman...... 300

4 4 2 2 2-14-34 0 5 2 4 3—14 3 4 3 5 2—17—31 4 0 5 2 5—14 4 5 3 3 2—17—31 2 5 2 0 5—14 3 5 2 2 2-14-28 Sergeant Gans..... Q. M. Sergeant Brand..... Corporal Ernst..... Private Shru..... SCORES OF THE EIGHTY-POURTH REGIMENT.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PROFESSIONAL CONTESTS. The Philadelphias surprised everybody yesterday by treating the St. Louis Club to nine ciphers and scoring sixteen for themselves. The game was played in Phila-delphia, and here are the runs made in each inning:—

elphia, and here are the runs made in each mining:—
INNINGS.

Clubs. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
hiladelphia.... 3 2 2 0 0 4 2 3 0—16
t. Louis...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0
The Mutuals seem to have had their hands full in their
ame with the New Havens in New Haven yesterday, as

BASE BALL NOTES.

There will be no professional games in this vicinity

The Mutuals play the Hartfords, in Hartford, to-day. The Chelseas, of Brooklyn, play the Olympics, of noon, and the Reliance and Tuttle & Baileys play on the same grounds at the same time.

There will be a meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Amateur Association to morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, at the rooms of the Nameless Association, No. 49 Court street, Brooklyn. Manhattanville, on the Capitoline Grounds this after-

CRICKET NOTES.

The deciding match between the Staten Island and Manhattan Cricket clubs, postponed last week on ac count of the rain, will probably be played on Monday

20,000 people were present. The principal contest was between Biglin and Ten Eyck. The betting was all in favor of Biglin, and it was generally considered that Ten Eyck had no chance at all. Biglin, however, did not come up to the expectations formed of him, as Ten Eyck led all through the race, and won by half a dozen lengths. The event next in importance was between five boats-the Americus, with Charles Thatford and I. Thorey as crew, being the winning boat.

NEW YORK CITY.

A mad dog was killed at No. 318 Spring street yester-

Michael Calahan, aged three years, fell from a third story window at No. 336 West Thirty-sixth street yesters day afternoon and was killed.

Louis Ness, a child seven years of age, was killed yesterday by a wooden horse, which fell upon him in the brewery at No. 108 East Fifty first street.

The inquest held by Coroner Woltman in the case of Robert S. Reid, who shot himself last Sunday in the Occidental Hotel, failed to develop anything new in regard to the unfortunate affair.

A servant girl employed in the family of Colonel R. M. Hoe, of Brightside, West Farms, was very badly burned by the explosion of a can of alcohol last Saturday. She died in St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning.

BROOKLYN.

A middle-aged woman, Mrs. Minott, died very unexpectedly yesterday on the ship Mary Stuart, lying at the Atlantic Dock.

David J. Hughes, fifty-seven years of age, died suddenly, without medical attendance, early yesterday morning, at No. 65 Hamilton avenue. The trial of John S. Folk, Superintendent of Police,

for alleged neglect of duty, will be resumed to-day be fore the Board of Commissioners. Smallpox is on the increase in the Eastern District, notably in the Sixteenth ward. There are five children suffering from the contagion in one house on McKibben

A young man named Amos De Mott was arrested on Sunday night, and held by Justice Walsh yesterday, for embezzling \$40 from his employer, Mr. George Oakley, of No. 78 Sands street.

Bernard McGrath, who robbed Mrs. Knoll of her watch on Sunday, at her residence, No. 240 Ralph avenne, was arraigned before Justice Semier yesterday and committed for examination. His accomplices have thus far cluded the police. Yesterday Coroner Simms held an inquest as to the

decease of the young daughter of Mr. Calhoun, who died on Sunday at No. 28 Clinton street, from the effects of a quantity of solution of caustic soda, which she drank, mistaking it for water. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Mrs. Harriet Mott has begun an action in the Supreme Court against the South Side Railroad Company for the sum of \$5,000 for the loss she has sustained by the death of her husband, who was killed at the Rockaway disaster on July 5. Several other victims of the disaster intend to institute suits against the road.

At an early hour yesterday morning the saloon of

Timothy Desmond, No. 170 Hamilton avenue, was entered by burglars, who carried away a large quantity of liquor and several boxes of cigars. C. H. Schilling's grocery store, at Myrtle avenue and Division street, was also broken into and some of the stock was stolen. The police have no trace of the thieves.

LONG ISLAND.

During the progress of a picnic at Breslau, on Friday last, C. Folker became drunk and grossly insulted a number of ladies. Mr. Glesti, the proprietor of the grounds, and a Mr. Knollis attempted to put Folker out of the grounds and the scoundrel bit Knollis' left car off. Justice Cassin committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Great excitement was occasioned on Sunday at Rockaway among passengers awaiting the arrival of the late train by Thomas Gunn, of Forty-seventh street, New York, and Conklin Dawson, of Far Rockaway, who got into a fight. While Gunn was down Dawson bit a piece from Ginn's right cheek. Before they could be sepa-rated Dawson also bit the top of Gunn's thumb off.

Henry Soper and Luke Birmingham, of Cold Spring, have been enemies for some time. To vent his spite upon Birmingham, Soper, meeting a four-year-old child of the latter, who was playing on the roadside, kicked it in the side and knocked it senseless by a blow on the head. He threw the body in a corn field, where it was found two hours afterward. Judge Montfort fined him \$25 and committed him to jail for thirty days.

NEW JERSEY.

The Sarsfield Association, of Hoboken, comprising many vigorous politicians, went on an excursion over the Hudson yesterday. The assemblage was so numerous that an extra barge had to be procured.

A young Titan, named McDowell, and Martin Fury, the "Hudson City Giant," celebrated the expiration of the Sabbath by a pugllistic encounter in Hudson street, Hoboken. They paid \$20 damages to the Recorder. Some startling developments in reference to the award of certain contracts by the Board of Public Works in

Mr. James Price, the owner of a large tract of propperty in Bergen, but lately a resident of Secand out on the Hackensack in a small row boat on Saturday and has not been seen since. The boat containing his clothing floated ashore.

Yesterday morning a boy named Frazer, residing in North Bergen, was going to Penhorn Creek, when he was attacked by a rabid dog, which bit him in several parts of the body. The boy was seized with a fit and was lying on the ground at the mercy of the infuriated animal when several farmers of the neighborhood came to the rescue. The boy's injuries are of a serious char-

The prompt action of Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City, in reference to the establishment of sinecure positions in connection with the Board of Education, has saved the city a considerable sum. The Mayor has notified the members of the Board who called on him that if the Board does not change its tactics and practice economy it will be necessary to close some of the schools before the end of the year. A fire broke out in the house at the rear of the Otto

Cottage Garden, Heboken, last evening. A large quan-

tity of oil was stored there, and the flames rose rapidly. Immense crowds of people thronged to the place. The fire department, in an incredibly short time, arrested the progress of the flames. The fire is believed to have been caused by men lighting their pipes and flinging the matches carelessly near the oil vessels. Three men were impounded in the Hoboken Police station, yesterday, for having in their possession several huge coils of leaden gaspipe, plunder, probably, from some store on the Heights. The prisoners gav

their names as John McCarthy, Francis Smith and Thomas Ryan. The two latter gave their residences, respectively as No. 67 First street, and No. 410 East Elev-enth street, New York. They were all caught while at-tempting to reach New York. Among the prisoners brought before Police Justice Davis, at Jersey City yesterday, was Peter Fox, who committed an atrocious assault and battery on George Seymour. While the prisoner was being conveyed to the Second precinct station he broke away from the officer, who sent a bullet whizzing past his head. Fox then submitted. Seymour has suifered so much from loss of blood that he is in a very critical condition. Justice Davis refused to admit Fox to ball.

AN ELOPEMENT.

DEPARTURE OF A WEALTHY FARMER'S WIFE WITH A HIRED MAN-ADVENTURES OF A GOOD LOOK ING GREENHORN.

The gossipping community of Huntington have been furnished with a choice morsel of scandal by the clope ment of the wife of one its wealthiest farmers, Mr. J. H. Fletcher, with a greenhorn employed by her husband. Thomas Leahy entered the service of Mr. Fletcher in the early part of May, having arrived from Ireland but a few months previously. He is a fine-looking, intelligent sort of a man, with a wealth of raven curis about his head, and a complexion that would excite the envy of a city belle. He was not long in gaining the entire confidence of his employer through his industry and activity, and he was frequently left in charge of the farm during Fletcher's temporary absences from the town, some of which lasted for a week. Mrs. Fletcher, from the time of the greenhorn's advent to the domicile,

next.

The St. George and Staten Island clubs play on Thursday.

The Manhattan Club have had no practice ground this year, but are in good playing condition.

The Staten Island Club, under the direction of Professional William Brewster, have picked up very much this year and are new in a very strong condition.

On Thursday next the first elevens of the St. George and Staten Island clubs will play their return match at Hoboken, and on the same day the Paterson Club will visit Brooklyn and play the Prospect Park Club at Prospect Park.

BOAT RACING AT ROCKAWAY.

The sports at Bockaway were inaugurated yesterday under very favorable auspices. The weather was calm, the sky clear and the water perfectly tranquil. About